



Capacity Building for Environmental and Wildlife Policy Implementation in Tanzania

Work Plan FY02-04

Agreement # 623-A-00-01-00109-00 (USAID)

**Submitted by:
WWF - US**

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Location of the Project:

National coverage throughout Tanzania with an emphasis on SO2 target areas

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Principal Collaborators:

Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism & the Department of the Environment, Vice President's Office.

Project Duration:

24 months (September 2001 - August 2003)

I. Project Summary

The Government of Tanzania has embarked on a process of policy reform that would lead to local communities having greater involvement and authority in the management of natural resources - including wildlife. The approach represents a significant modification to existing legal and structural relationships, requiring changes in laws and land use designations to accommodate greater local control.

The Government recognizes that decentralization - the devolution of governance and fiscal powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government and rural communities - would, on balance, be better for natural resources management and sustainable economic development. The Government recognizes that it has insufficient human and financial resources to manage resources that are becoming increasingly under threat from a growing population. The Government also understands that moving toward a new management process requires a systematic approach that includes building capacity of local governments and communities in resource management and defining the roles and relationships of local organizations vis-à-vis central government.

WWF has established a strong collaborative relationship with both the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Department of the Environment in the Office of the Vice President. Through this partnership WWF and the Government of Tanzania will develop a program that promotes policy development and capacity building at both centralized and decentralized levels for improved environmental management and sustainable development.

The wildlife sector policy objective is to foster the involvement of local communities in the management of wildlife through the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). WMAs represent a new category of multiple land use and protected areas run by communities; the classification is catered for in the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (WPT), 1998. The project will support the development and implementation of pilot WMAs in selected areas through direct intervention and by supporting activities of cooperating SO2 partners in Tarangire/Manyara and Ugalla.

To lend further support to Government efforts to the establishment of the WMAs the project will support development of a new Wildlife Conservation Act (1974) to replace existing legislation. Current legislation offers inadequate mechanisms to support community-run wildlife areas and does not give effect to the WPT. The Wildlife Division and its parent Ministry will work closely with WWF and GTZ to facilitate a participatory process to develop legislation that will be enacted by Parliament to support the newly proposed conservation mechanisms. In this process the Government of Tanzania will also receive financial and technical support from the German Government, through GTZ.

Alongside this development, WWF and WD will work very closely to speed up the finalization of the WMA regulations. Once approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNR&T), the WMA Guidelines and Regulations will support the establishment of WMAs.

The development of WMA regulations addresses the problems in implementation of community-based conservation (CBC) due to lack of necessary and sufficient enabling conditions required, especially under this decentralized approach. Once these constraints are eliminated, WWF, with the WD and various SO2 partner organizations will actively move the implementation of the WMAs into the next phase of actual activities on the ground.

The Division of Environment's (DoE) objective is to have sufficient capacity to provide competent and timely expert advice to the government and to the public in general on matters pertaining to environment management. The aim is therefore to have an efficient institution that is capable of providing a framework within which the development process shall be taking place without compromising the sustainability of the environment. In addition, the Government is implementing the Local Government Reform programme, which among other issues seeks to provide more responsibility to local authorities to manage natural resources under their jurisdiction. WWF and the DoE will work collaboratively to design training programs for both DoE professional and support staff as well as for local Environmental Management Committees that will assume a greater responsibility for environmental management. Part of this effort involves a massive undertaking to make environmental legislation, regulations and procedures available to the wider public. The project will support document translation and dissemination and will build awareness through workshops.

The cornerstone of the DoE's efforts under this project is the identification of economic instruments and fiscal policy to support the environment. Experts contracted by the project will work with the DoE to identify economic incentives that can be enacted that will lead to changed behaviour in support of the environment. The project will develop these incentives in coordination with other ministries (e.g. Ministry of Finance) and the broader stakeholder community.

The Government will implement the various activities under this project while WWF will facilitate this implementation. WWF together with WD and DoE will develop the work plans and WWF will provide technical assistance and seek synergies between the environmental and resource management objectives of its partners. Furthermore, WWF will draw on its extensive community based natural resource management policy and implementation experience from Tanzania, Namibia and Zimbabwe to provide technical information and material that can be adapted to the Tanzanian context. The result will be the adoption of approaches that will lead to improved conservation of natural resources in Tanzania.

This proposal is being submitted under the Leaders With Associates (LWA) agreement between the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) and USAID. Implementation will be focused in Global 200 habitats. The Global 200 are ecologically distinct areas that have been identified by WWF as having outstanding global ecological values. The Global 200 includes areas that are currently the target areas for WD. The DoE programme will focus in a range of areas to be identified by DoE. USAID/Tanzania has received authorization from USAID/Global for the proposed activities to be implemented within the scope of the LWA programme (Leader with Associates Award Cooperative Agreement No. LAG-A-00-99-0048-00).

II. Proposal

A: Problem /Issues Statement

Since the mid-nineties the Government of Tanzania (GOT) has been working to establish environmental policies that will lead to environmental protection and greater resource conservation and more sustainable development. Many Government institutions have improved their strategic planning capacity and have embraced efforts to devolve increasing responsibility for management of natural resources to decentralized levels of government and to communities. Although modalities for community based conservation management have yet to be worked out, efforts are now underway that will establish greater local participation in decisions regarding environmental protection, resource use, and wildlife management.

The fostering of these local efforts results from two forces – philosophical and practical. The GOT recognizes that available human and financial resources preclude its ability to effectively manage all natural resources and wildlife now under government control. Support from communities and local government is essential to meeting long-term conservation objectives. The recognition also exists that people living in close proximity to wildlife, protected areas or areas where development alters the natural systems should participate fully in decisions regarding resource utilization and enjoy economic benefits accrued there from. The Government further recognizes that it must build the capacity within governmental agencies to provide competent and timely expert advice to the government and to the public in general, on matters pertaining to environmental management and sustainable resource utilization. The aim is therefore to create efficient institutions and mechanisms within which the development process shall take place without compromising the sustainability of the environment.

In the wildlife sector the WD recognizes that decentralization - the devolution of governance and fiscal powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government and rural communities - would, on balance, be better for natural resources management and economic development. This is especially true given that neither the WD nor the DoE have the capacity or resources to ensure that management themselves. The WD aims to develop and review WMA guidelines and regulations and revise the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) respectively, to reflect such a political and institutional commitment. The existing guidelines have been developed based on lessons learned from CBC experiences. WD indicates the need to produce a user-friendly version of the guidelines that will be simple and accessible to communities. The WD is in the process of reviewing the Wildlife Conservation Act. This process will be participatory/consultative and responsive to the needs of the intended beneficiaries - the local communities of natural resource users and managers. This project, managed by WWF, will provide the resources to support these reforms to enable the WD to evolve as an effective promoter and supporter of CBC and to also enable it to invest in policy statements directed to community empowerment with full legislative backup.

Discussions about the potential merits of CBC have been underway for many years. However, discussion has been far easier than implementation. The project hopes to

address this problem through implementation of WMAs. In this process, the project will assist the evolution of resource management beyond the status quo in the direction of improved governance and changed power/control relationships – from the central government to local control. The project will actively engage a broad coalition of interests including community-based organizations, the private sector, local government and other members of civil society in this process

It is important to note that there are cultural complexities in areas where communities are not culturally homogeneous. The more heterogeneous the community groupings the more complex the issues surrounding the establishment of a WMA will be and the more time will be required to ensure that all stakeholders are fully aware and engaged in the process. The project recognizes these constraints and will work collaboratively with SO2 partners and the government to ensure effective implementation.

Communities and non-governmental organizations will implement this project within a context of recent government efforts to establish more decentralized environmental management and improved resource use. On general environmental issues the project will support DoE efforts to establish local Environmental Management Committees and build their capacity. The project will support DoE efforts to create these committees and provide them with a role in support of more sustainable use of resources at the local level. Also, the project will support DoE's efforts to raise the awareness of the Members of Parliament and specifically, the Environmental Committee of the Parliament on pertinent issues that may require their intervention. DoE will also undertake the preparation of economic tools that can be used to influence responsible management of the economy, whilst internalizing environmental costs. The strengthening of the Environmental Committees will help build the capacity of the committees to review economic development plans and have the capacity to comment on likely environmental effects, thereby better informing the entire planning process. Both WWF and the DoE recognize that this capacity building represents a long-term investment that may not yield early positive results. However, the project expects to build a framework for decentralized sustainable development planning that can be replicated over time. In so doing, the project will give life to environmental policy measures that have been under development since the mid-nineties.

B: Project Context

The Government of Tanzania is committed to effectively managing the environment for the benefit of its citizens. In 1994 the Government adopted the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and later, in 1997, the National Environmental Policy (NEP). Both the NEAP and the NEP provide a framework for establishment and implementation of environmental policy in the country. It is within the policy framework of the NEAP and the NEP that environmental activities will take place within the country and the Division of the Environment (DoE) is mandated to guide this process. The DoE, located within the Vice President's Office, is responsible for policy formulation and management, environmental coordination and monitoring and environmental planning. The DoE is now engaged in this implementation process, but requires the resources to both promote and implement its programs. In this process the DoE will focus on environmental planning and management, especially related to the

decentralization of environmental services, pollution prevention and control and environmental impact assessment (EIA). It will also focus on raising the awareness of the Members of Parliament on environmental economic tools that could be used to guide utilization of resources, as well as support District Councils to establish environmental committees.

The Wildlife Division (WD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) faces similar challenges for implementation of its policy. The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (WPT) of 1998 makes reference to the participation of local communities in wildlife conservation and management and spells out issues related to wildlife utilization. In 1999 the WD embarked on a process of preparing regulations to create Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). The WMAs represent a new protected area designation wherein management authority and responsibility are devolved to community management. The WPT established the mechanism for Community Based Conservation (CBC) but implementation awaits final passage of the regulations to enable implementation of the policy. Once passed, resources will be required to support implementation. Community participation in wildlife conservation is limited in Tanzania today and empowering communities to actually manage wildlife resources raises concerns over competence, authority, and control of resources. However, Government and donors alike hope to move the process of devolution forward. The Government recognizes the importance of educating both policy makers and the public and building sufficient capacity in target implementation areas to ensure success. The project will support these policy, education and training efforts, while providing required technical support and seed money to launch WMAs.

The project will have one other focus – addressing the lack of comprehensive strategic planning across divisions in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. WWF and MNRT will engage in a comprehensive strategic planning exercise for the Ministry. This effort involves focusing on resources and systems and coordinating the activities of each department to identify opportunities for greater collaboration and focus of human and financial resources to solve environmental problems. The approach represents a new approach for the Ministry and can serve as an important model for other governmental organizations' planning efforts.

C. Project Design and Implementation

The agreement for this project was awarded under the Leaders With Associates (LWA) agreement between the World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) and USAID. USAID/Tanzania has received authorization from USAID/Global for the proposed activities to be implemented within the scope of the LWA program (Leader with Associates Award Cooperative Agreement No. LAG-A-00-99-0048-00).

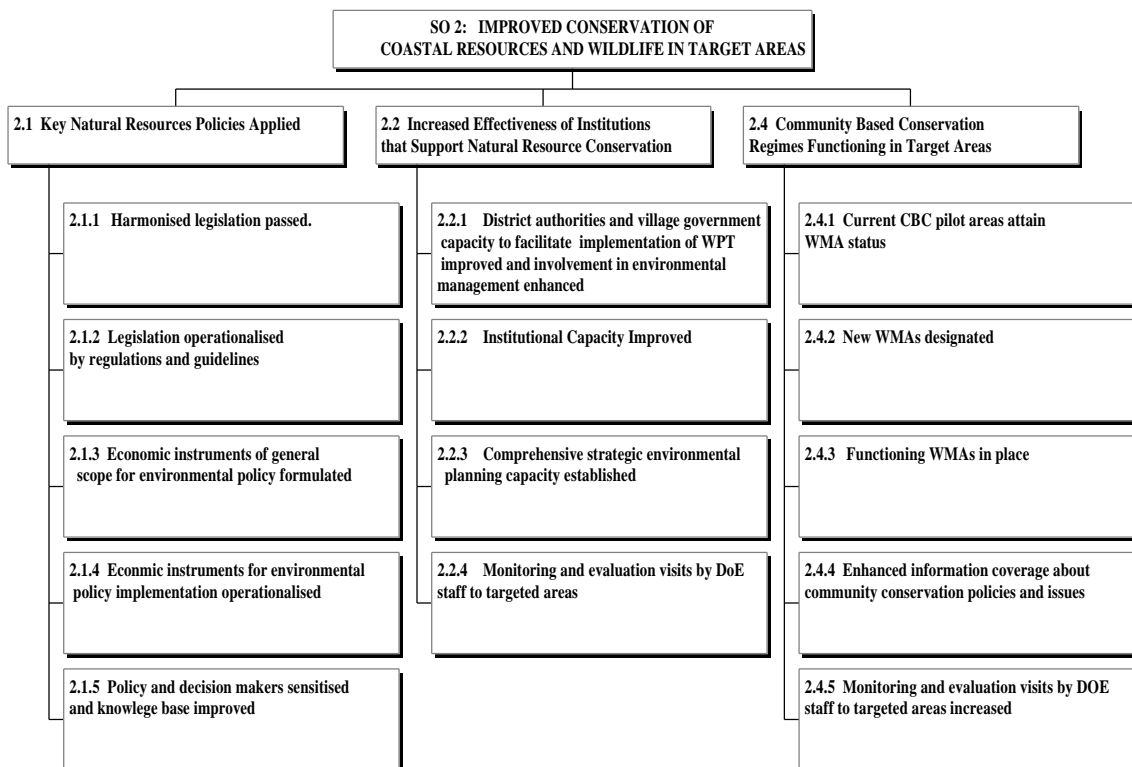
The project addresses the second USAID Strategic Objective: Improved Conservation of Natural Resources. It then focuses on three Intermediate Results:

- 2.1 *Key Natural Resources Policies Applied,*
- 2.2 *Increased Effectiveness of Institutions that Support Natural Resource Conservation, and*
- 2.4 *Community Based Conservation Regimes Functioning in Target Areas.*

1. Project Results

The following framework outlines the results expected from this project. The results reflect what WWF will achieve as outcomes of this project working in close collaboration with the WD and the DoE. Some of the results reflect the specific activities of each organization while others are generic and embody overall program goals. In other words they reflect activities that WWF will support with each organization to further efforts to conserve natural resources in Tanzania. Figure 1 presents the Results Framework, including the overarching Strategic Objective (SO2), those Intermediate Results addressed by the project (I.R. 2.1, 2.2, 2.4), and linked project results.

Figure 1. Results Framework for the Wildlife and Environment Policies Project



2a. Strategy and Actions

The project intends to create a supportive climate for the implementation of environmental policies and establish precedence for active community participation in natural resources management in the country. Both of these represent significant steps in the evolution of Tanzania's approach to environmental management. The project will create a foundation for future actions in the environmental sector and will foster strategic decision making related to decentralized control and management of natural resources.

Intermediate Result 2.1 – Key Natural Resource Policies Applied

Under this intermediate result five specific results will be addressed by the project.

Result 2.1.1 Harmonized Legislation Passed

This result will lead to improved wildlife legislation that responds to the intentions outlined in the WPT, specifically modifying the Wildlife Conservation Act so that it is more responsive to the goals and strategies outlined in the WPT. This result builds on the experiences gained during a three-day workshop held in March 2001 to review the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974 and identifies gaps and inconsistencies between it and the Wildlife Policy (WPT) of 1998. The GTZ will continue to support the process through its ongoing support to the Wildlife Division and through ongoing consultations with WWF, WD, and other concerned stakeholders.

As part of the legislative review process the project will hold consultative meetings with government ministries and stakeholders to gain input into new legislation. Ministries will include Lands, Water and Livestock, Energy and Minerals, the President's Office of Regional Administration and Local Government, and the Vice President's Office – Division of the Environment. Based on that input and the results of the March 2001 workshop, consultants will draft a wildlife conservation bill. Once drafted the project will sponsor eight zonal workshops to review the first draft. Comments will be collected and incorporated into a second draft, which will be reviewed in a national workshop. Results of that workshop will lead to the preparation of a final draft that will be presented to the Cabinet through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) before finally going to Parliament for debate and final action. Initially, WD planned to submit the draft Bill to the Parliament for approval by 2003, however, as result of the Strategic Planning process in the MNRT, WD will not submit the draft Bill to Parliament for approval in 2004 in order to allow revision of the WPT to incorporate wetland issues. The Revision of the legislation therefore will take into account changes that will be made in WPT and include them in the final version that will be tabled in 2004.

Result 2.1.2 Legislation Operationalised by Regulations and Guidelines

- Guidelines on Investment in the Wildlife Sector
- Guidelines for undertaking EIA prior to investment or extractive activities in wildlife areas
- Criteria for determining levels of acceptable change to the resource or the environment.
- Guidelines for dealing with wildlife meat and other products
- Guidelines and by-laws for natural resource utilization including the trade in wildlife and wildlife products

WWF will work with MNRT and the Wildlife Division to finalize approval of the draft WMA guidelines and regulations. Most of the guidelines will address implementation aspects for the WMAs. The following guidelines and criteria will be developed during this component

of the project. In developing these guidelines the project will consult and collaborate with relevant agencies, especially with the National Environment Management Council with regard to EIA regulations. The developing of guidelines for utilization and investment in wildlife will receive significant attention. A stated objective of the WPT is the devolution of wildlife management responsibility to local communities. These guidelines will be important for establishing the relationship and authority between the government, private sector and civil society. In this process, the project will facilitate the establishment of 10 WMAs from the current community based conservation program.

Result 2.1.3 Economic Instruments of General Scope for Environmental Policy Formulated

This result focuses on efforts by the Division of Environment (DoE) to develop economic instruments that will contribute to improved environmental management and protection. Consultants hired by the project will identify economic instruments that could be used and contribute effectively to management of the environment. This identification could contribute to and influence modification of fiscal policies (including taxes) and develop new fiscal policies that enhance the National Environmental Policy. The process involves research on relevant topics, consultation with stakeholders, publication of issues papers and communicating these to the wider public to build consensus and support. After the initial research and publication the project will organize stakeholder meetings to obtain comments that will lead to the drafting of refined economic instruments. These refined instruments will again be subjected to public scrutiny so that there is sufficient support for these within the DoE. During this process the project consultants and representatives of DoE will consult with the Ministry of Finance and other sectoral ministries to get their support.

Result 2.1.4 Economic Instruments for Environmental Policy Implementation Operationalized

The project recognizes the importance of gaining widespread support for new policy and fiscal instruments to support environmental initiatives and this result deals directly with the practical issue of communication. After formulation, the project will work with the GOT to put these economic instruments into effect, drafting a time frame for implementation. In order to give new instruments broad dissemination and explanation, the project will facilitate translation of the report into Kiswahili and produce and bind 1,000 copies for distribution to stakeholder groups.

Result 2.1.5 Policy and Decision-Makers Sensitized and Knowledge Base Improved

This result focuses on educating policy makers and the general public about environmental policy and regulations and focuses on both wildlife and general environmental issues. In the wildlife sector the result focuses on raising awareness about the terms and conditions of the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) initiative as directed in the Policy. On one hand information will be provided to gain support for the establishment of the WMA and progress on revising the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) while on the other the project will enhance stakeholder understanding. The project will prepare and distribute flyers (3000 copies) about the WMA Regulations and Guidelines and their benefits to wildlife and society in general. During the

parliamentary session, Members of Parliament and Permanent Secretaries will be invited to attend seminars and workshops to learn about the progress in establishment of the WMAs and revising the WCA and its implications for wildlife management in the country. They will also become aware of the potential that the WMAs have for poverty alleviation in rural areas with wildlife resources.

In addition the project will facilitate preparation and distribution of easy-to-understand user manuals that explain aspects of WMAs and provide guidance to communities interested in undertaking wildlife management. These manuals will be developed and printed for dissemination to stakeholder groups, along with contact information where people can obtain more information.

In the general environment sector the focus is on sensitizing Members of Parliament on environmental policy and strategies and on informing them about initiatives to promote use of economic tools for environmental management. The project will also organize field visits for MPs to the SO2 target areas to demonstrate responses that have been developed to specific environmental issues facing Tanzania today and will become familiar with the SO2 program in general.

As part of the overall project implementation, the program will assist the SO Team to organize annual oversight committee meetings of the Strategic Objective Team (SOT). These meetings will serve as feedback mechanisms to ensure that the SOT is getting sufficient policy guidance from the SO2 oversight committee for project implementation.

Intermediate Result 2.2 – Increased Effectiveness of Institutions that Support Natural Resources Conservation

Result 2.2.1 District Authorities and Village Government Capacity to Facilitate the Implementation of WPT Improved and Involvement in Environmental Management Enhanced

In the Wildlife Policy, the project will assist WD to commission a consultant to work with WD to design the information format for WMAs needed by districts. The project will support training of District Game Officers from 50 districts on how to fill in the information forms.

The project will also establish District Environmental Management Committees through this result, and will facilitate assessment of the operations of District Environment Management Committees at the village level in all districts to provide in-service support to ensure their functioning and operation. This effort will not only provide needed support but will provide lessons learned to benefit environmental committees formed later.

Result 2.2.2 District Authorities and Village Government Capacity to facilitate the implementation of NEP improved and involvement in environmental management enhanced

In the general environment sector, workshops will be held for local authorities to promote the formulation of Environmental Management Committees (EMCs). The

Committees will be formed at both a district and village level. In some cases the environmental committees will be formed in districts with WMAs allowing these committees to exercise expanded environmental and wildlife management roles – providing synergies between both components of this project. Workshops will include participation of District Executive Directors and council chairpersons and mayors as one target group and District Planning and Natural Resource Officers as another. The project will facilitate collaboration between WD and DoE in the formulation of Environmental Committees.

The project recognizes the need to build capacity at local level, therefore it will facilitate workshop training for District personnel in aspects of Land Use Planning, by-law preparation, Environmental Impact Assessment, and Environmental Economics. These aspects are important for enabling the Districts to mainstream environmental considerations in their decision-making processes.

Result 2.2.3 Institutional Capacity improved

The project will provide training to DoE professional and support staff in management and computer skills. The project will assist the DoE to increase its operational and outreach efficiency. This involves the purchasing of computer and presentation equipment to support both its policy work and workshop programs, and improving data and information management. Environmental documentaries, books and other information will be purchased by the project to support educational/outreach efforts and to improve a resource library for environmental professionals.

The project will also facilitate the operation of the USAID Strategic Objective Team (SOT) by facilitating communication and travel of the Chairperson. Through this support the SOT chairperson will be better able to convene meetings and support discussion. The project will also support Government of Tanzania participation in SOT annual retreats, meetings and CBC working group meetings.

Result 2.2.4. Comprehensive Wildlife Development Program Established

The project will assist the WD to establish a comprehensive wildlife development program. This is in response to the Strategic Planning Process in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, which among others requires divisions in the MNRT to develop comprehensive programs to implement their sectoral objectives in the light of the strategic plan. The WD's wildlife development programme will address critical issues of wildlife management, including establishment of WMAs and monitoring and evaluation of the process. A monitoring process will enable the WD to better coordinate and track natural resource management efforts across the country and present a clear, comprehensive and consolidated vision of its achievements and impacts.

Intermediate Result – 2.4 Community Based Conservation Regimes Functioning in Target Areas

The intermediate result supports five results that will lead to greater participation of communities and decentralized institutions in the management of natural resources and wildlife in Tanzania. Three of these deals directly with the wildlife sector and the

establishment of WMAs that the WD expects will help alleviate poverty while protecting biodiversity. The WMA concept offers communities an opportunity to make better use of their natural resources, habitats and species for increased economic benefit, providing them with authority and responsibility for managing such areas. As a result communities will obtain rights and management responsibilities over land and natural resources.

Result 2.4.1 Current CBC Pilot Areas Attain WMA Status

WWF will collaborate with various partners (e.g. WD, Africare, AWF, TANAPA) to facilitate the establishment and implementation of WMAs where pilot CBC projects have been on going. Activities under this result will lead to the establishment of these WMAs through:

- Suitability assessment of current Game Controlled Areas (GCA) and Open Areas (OA) as potential WMAs in northern Tanzania.
- Design and fill in data collection sheet that will permit the compilation of data on ecological, economic, socio-political and resource ownership issues.
- Formation of Authorized Associations (AAs) – the WMA management structure at the local level. The effort involves development of AA constitutions working with them to effectively define roles and responsibilities.
- WMA management planning. Ten WMA general management plans will be drafted and 3 staff people from the AAs trained on the principles of management planning.
- Engage a project consultant to develop a training syllabus for long-term AA training to ensure the success of the WMA effort in the country.

Result 2.4.2 Awareness for New WMAs Raised

This result will lead to the establishment new WMAs in the country. This process involves the following steps:

- Assessment of resources in the WMAs and completion of information data sheets;
- Convening of meetings with villages to increase awareness about WMAs;
- Preparation of land use plans;
- Preparation of general management plans for each of the WMAs selected for establishment;
- Facilitation of meetings with communities leading to the establishment of AA constitutions; and
- Identification of partner organizations to enhance implementation.

Result 2.4.3 Functioning AAs in Place

Activities under this result seek to institutionalize the AA process and build support for implementation of a Community Based Conservation program. The project will facilitate the creation of an information exchange network on community conservation that will involve the AAs and other CBC actors. The project will support the convening of annual meetings for stakeholders. In addition, AAs will hold an annual meeting to exchange ideas and information. These meetings will commence once the WMA regulations have been passed and the AAs formed. The project will support

WD's efforts to ensure that coverage about WMAs exists in the popular media and will promote launching of an inter-AA newsletter.

The project will also support implementation of activities that will become institutionalized within the WMA system. Included in these activities are natural resources inventories in WMAs, creation of systems (and training on implementing them) for determining offtake levels, and developing business skills within the WMAs to ensure more effective management of these areas.

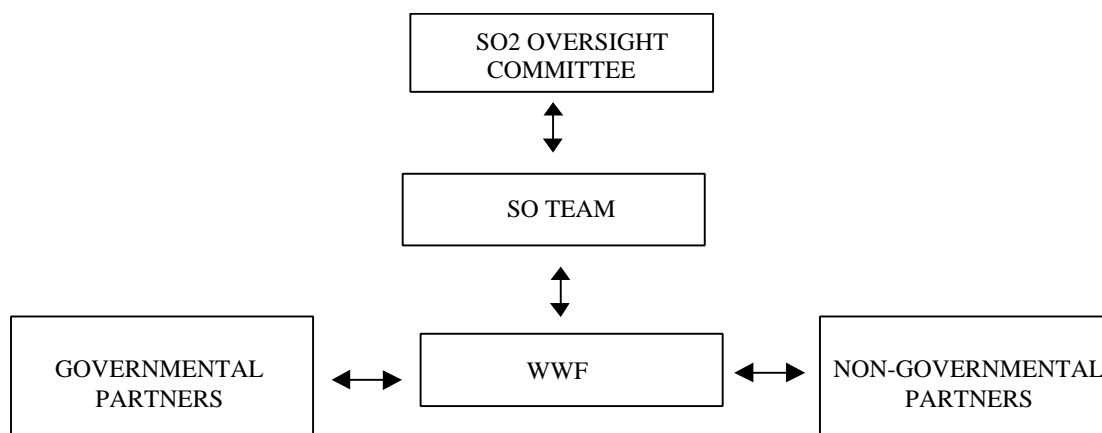
Result 2.4.4 Enhanced Information Coverage About Community Conservation Issues and Policies

This result will focus on DoE efforts to increase access to conservation information throughout the country and enhance environmental awareness at all levels of society. The project will support DoE translations of National Conservation Strategies and Action Plans such as the *National Action Programme to Combat Desertification*, the *National Climate Change Action Plan*, the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)*, and the *National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)* into abridged Kiswahili versions. In addition, the DoE will develop user-friendly versions of various conservation strategies, plans and programmes and will ensure their dissemination to local authorities, and stakeholder institutions throughout the country. The project expects to translate and disseminate 10,000 copies of the documents throughout Tanzania.

2b. Program Structure and Role of Partners

Figure 2 depicts the program structure for this project. Under this structure the Strategic Objective Team provides overall project guidance. WWF plays a coordination and facilitation role with its two implementing partners, the Wildlife Division and the Division of Environment.

Figure 2. Program Structure



Role of Partners

The project is managed by WWF/ Tanzania as part of its efforts to promote conservation and sustainable development through policy initiatives and greater local participation. The role of WWF is one of oversight and coordination. WWF maintains the vision of the project and helps keep it focused on achieving the project results. WWF will be responsible for project disbursement, program coordination, and facilitating work planning, target setting and monitoring and evaluation. WWF will act as the primary liaison between the SOT leader and the SO Coordinator within USAID. WWF's role is as a catalyst/facilitator and administrator - providing logistical support and technical backstopping.

In addition to government partners and non-governmental partners such as the Division of Environment, the Wildlife Division, TANAPA (Tanzania National Parks), the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP), AWF (African Wildlife Foundation), AFRICARE, and GreenCom, foreign assistance organizations (primarily GTZ) will be involved with the support and implementation of this project. WWF ensures that all the partners are pulling together through SOT meetings, partnership retreats, and working group meetings. WWF also coordinates with other SO2 partners to ensure that all SO2 CBC activities are contributing to overall SO2 objectives. Government partners contribute the human resources to participate in these coordinating events while WWF promotes and funds active partnership participation. WWF facilitates participation of SOT and other GOT staff in the SOT meetings, CBC management regime working group (CBC MRWG) events, partnership retreats and technical assistance and workshop training on cross-cutting issues – those that expand beyond the defined responsibilities of either of the partner organizations.

For issues related to wildlife policy and the establishment of the Wildlife Management Areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRT/WD) is the implementing agency. They are responsible for setting policy and legislative framework for WMAs and monitoring compliance. They provide in kind contributions such as staff time, facilities, and where appropriate, financial counterpart funding. GTZ and WWF will be the operating entities for this activity.

On general environmental policy, regulatory and decentralized environmental management issues, the Division of Environment (DoE) leads. The DoE is responsible for environmental policy formulation and management, environmental coordination and monitoring, and environmental planning. The DoE provides its technical staff and resources and works closely with consultants hired by the project.

2c. Gender Issues

Both the WD and the DoE provide a supportive policy context to ensure that there is effective participation of women in decision-making processes, particularly at the community level. In the wildlife sector the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (WPT) contains provisions (3.3.11) that recognize the role of women in natural resource conservation including the need/right for them to participate and benefit from the conservation of resources. It goes further and lays out strategies related to addressing women and children's issues. This recognition of vulnerable groups is also

encapsulated in the WMA guidelines. Methodologies of empowering women include involving them in training, land use planning and governance issues related to WMAs.

Effective implementation of the WMAs and decentralized environmental planning in Tanzania can significantly contribute to the country's poverty alleviation goals by increasing rural incomes. The Government recognizes that benefits to women and other vulnerable social groups will come from increased incomes and improved equity in the rural sector. Although this project will not directly contribute to increased incomes it will lay the foundation for income opportunities related to greater local control of resources and long-term management of valuable resources. Investments in the WMAs could contribute to increased income to individuals and to village governments. Linking improved management of natural resources to women's income through promotion of resource-related enterprises is an area that the project will address through the various workshops and stakeholder consultations.

2d. Outputs and Products

This project will make a significant contribution to the development and implementation of environmental policy and resource management strategies in Tanzania. Table 1 lists the significant outputs that will be contributed by the project. Moreover the project will contribute substantially to a trend in resource management away from the center toward more local control. The Government of Tanzania has been actively involved in the debate about local management and control of natural resources. Community participation in wildlife management in the WPT hinges largely (though by no means exclusively) on the proposed creation of community-run Wildlife Management Area. This is what the pilot projects are attempting to achieve, and the Guidelines developed, as part of this project will provide a significant direction on how WMAs should be established and managed.

This devolution of authority to local communities represents an evolutionary process in resource management in the country. A significant project output will be the forging of collaborative mechanisms and development of the institutional commitments needed to ensure lasting success.

Table 1. Significant Project Outputs

Result	Outputs
2.1 Key Natural Resource Policies Applied	
2.1.1 Harmonized legislation passed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final draft of a Wildlife Conservation Bill that gives effect to policies established in the 1998 Wildlife Policy of Tanzania. • Bill sent to Parliament for approval in 2004.
2.1.2 Legislation operationalized by regulations and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations established: for investment in the wildlife sector; for EIA requirements for WMAs, for determining levels of acceptable environmental change; for dealing with wildlife meat and products and for regulation of resource utilization and trade in wildlife.
2.1.3 Economic instruments of general scope for environmental policy formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally favorable economic instruments identified, drafted and approved; • Economic instruments published and disseminated for implementation.
2.1.4 Economic instruments for environmental policy implementation operationalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic instruments translated into Kiswahili and available for public consumption. • Instruments disseminated to the public.
2.1.5 Policy and decision makers sensitized and knowledge base improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Parliament sensitized on environmental and wildlife policy, strategies, plans and programs. • Parliamentary Committee on Environment visit and are supportive of SO2 program. • Flyers on wildlife policy developed and distributed. • User-friendly manuals explaining the wildlife policy and legislation developed, printed and distributed.
2.2 Increased Effectiveness of Institutions that Support Natural Resources Conservation	
2.2.1. District Authorities and Village Government capacity to facilitate the implementation of WPT improved and involvement in environmental management enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMA information format needed by the districts designed. • Training to DGO from 50 districts on how to fill the forms is offered
2.2.2. District Authorities and Village Government capacity to facilitate the implementation of NEP improved and involvement in environmental management enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Management Committees and AAs established and trained • Kiswahili versions of National Environmental Policy, Land Use Planning, Environmental Impact Assessment, Preparation of by-laws and Environmental Economics produced
2.2.3. Institutional capacity improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoE support staff trained and supplied with equipment • DoE library expanded • SO2 program coordinated effectively
2.2.4 Comprehensive wildlife development program established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Wildlife Development Program established. • More focused and coordinated planning effort in place that better responds to environmental processes. • Active stakeholder participation promoted in the planning process.
2.4 Community Based Conservation Regimes Functioning in Target Areas	
2.4.1: Current CBC pilot areas attain WMA status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAs with working constitutions established in pilot CBC program. • 10 GMPs for WMAs prepared. • 3 AA staff from each WMA trained in management planning. • Training curriculum for AA staff developed.

Result (cont.)	Outputs (cont.)
2.4.2. Awareness for new WMAs raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process to establish new WMAs started in the country. • Resource assessment report. • Awareness raising meetings conducted. • Communities develop AA.
2.4.3: Functioning AAs in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBC implementation program developed. • Coverage about WMAs in local press and through newsletter. • One natural resource inventories completed in each WMA. • All established AAs trained in determining offtake levels. • AAs from 10 WMAs trained in business skills.
2.4.4. Enhanced information coverage about community conservation issues and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National strategies, plans and programs translated into and available in Kiswahili.

D. Environmental Compliance

The majority of the activities supported by this project - training, workshops, documentation, studies and policy development - will have no negative environmental impact and will, in fact, be environmentally positive. However, some activities will require environmental screening for which WWF and our partners have been trained.

In the capacity building at the District level, training on Environmental Impact Assessment will be given alongside other training programs. Since these instruments will be designed as environmentally beneficial, impacts are expected to be generally positive.

Development of general management plans for the Wildlife Management Areas need to pay close attention to environmental factors. Environmental assessment should be built directly into the management planning process and specific activities should automatically trigger an environmental review or assessment. WWF will monitor the process to ensure that all relevant environmental issues receive attention during the planning process and that any required assessments are completed prior to implementation of management plans.

E. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Appendix 1 below presents the overall progress indicators that can be used in the monitoring and evaluation programme to determine if the project is on track. These indicators demonstrate progress toward achieving intermediate results. The project will monitor and evaluate the project progress on a quarterly and bi-annual basis and conduct an end of project evaluation. Monitoring will be done following SO2 results framework and monitoring guidelines, and address the indicators outlined below.

Table 2 offers a list of illustrative indicators that could be utilized in assessing the impact of the project. Assessing these broader impact indicators may only be possible

at the end of the project (during the evaluation) or after the various programs have been in progress for some time. WWF will work with its partner organizations to develop impact indicators as part of the implementation of the project.

Table 2. Impact Indicators for the Project

- Terms and conditions of new wildlife policy and legislation applied and implemented in 2004
- Economic instruments applied
- Economic instruments contribute to desired changes in behavior and to changes in environmental conditions (identify behavior and environmental changes)
- Number of WMAs with control devolved to local communities.
- Changes in socio-economic status of communities with WMA management responsibility.
- Changes in women's income from resource-related businesses.
- Changes in wildlife population numbers in areas where WMAs are in existence.
- Change in the value of benefits derived from natural resource utilization by local communities.
- Number of decentralized institutions and local government with control over environmental management policy, programming and decision-making.
- Level of environmental knowledge and awareness at the local government and community level.
- Number of districts with environmental issues incorporated into the development planning process.

Appendix 1. Progress Monitoring Plan

Results	Activities	Indicator	Means of verification	Assumption
Intermediate Result 2.1: Key Natural Resource Policies Applied				
2.1.1: Harmonized Legislation Passed (Wildlife Division)	2.1.1.1. Conduct one consultative seating with each key ministries (Lands, VPO-DoE, Water and Livestock, Energy and Minerals, PO-RALG)	Meetings held	Technical Report	The ministry will respond to the meeting request
	2.1.1.2. Conduct one consultative interdivisional seating	Seating held	Technical Report	
	2.1.1.3. Hold one stakeholders workshop (100 people) to table consultants report on WCA	Workshop held	Technical Report	
	2.1.1.4. Support the task force to consolidate workshop findings	Consolidated findings of conflicting laws developed. Recommendations for consolidating legislation completed.	Technical Report	
	2.1.1.5. Engage consultant to conclude drafting of changes in the relevant legislation	Consultant engaged Draft of legislation completed	Technical Report	
	2.1.1.6. Prepare Bill (first draft) based on thematic papers, consultants report and consultative stakeholders workshop (25 man days)	First draft of the Bill completed and submitted to MNRT	MNRT	
	2.1.1.7. Hold eight zonal workshops @100 people to table the first draft of the Bill (3 days per zone)	Zonal Workshop held # of people attending	Technical Report	
	2.1.1.8. Prepare second draft of the bill out of zonal workshop results (25 man days)	Second draft of the Bill completed	MNRT	
	2.1.1.9. Hold one national workshop to table the second draft of the Bill (100 people)	National workshop held # of people attending	Technical Report	
	2.1.1.10. Prepare the final draft of the Bill (15 man days)	Final draft of the Bill completed	MNRT & AG Chambers	
	2.1.1.11. Table the bill to the Cabinet through MNRT, AG Chambers and cabinet secretariat	Meeting with the Cabinet Secretariat held	WD Report	Cabinet Secretariat allocates time

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.1.1: Harmonized Legislation Passed (Wildlife Division) (cont.)	2.1.1.12. Table the bill to the Parliament	Parliamentary session discussed the WCA Bill Parliament approves bill to be enacted into legislation.	Parliamentary proceedings & Technical reports Bill	Cabinet has approved revised WCA and time has been allocated for submission
2.1.2. Legislation Operationalised by Regulations and Guidelines (Wildlife Division)	2.1.2.1. Develop guidelines for investment in wildlife sector	Guidelines for Investment in the Wildlife Sector completed and approved	MNRT & WD, Technical reports	
	2.1.2.2. Develop guidelines for undertaking EIA prior to mining and investment in wildlife areas	Guidelines for undertaking EIA in wildlife areas completed and approved	MNRT & WD, Technical reports	
	2.1.2.3. Develop criteria for determining levels of acceptable change to the resource/environment	Criteria for determining levels of acceptable change to the environment completed and approved	MNRT & WD, Technical reports	
	2.1.2.4. Develop guidelines for dealing in wildlife meat and other products	Guidelines for dealing in wildlife meat and other products completed and approved	MNRT & WD, Technical reports	
	2.1.2.5. Support development of by laws of natural resources utilization including trading on wildlife and its products by rural communities (10 WMAs)	Natural resources utilization and trading in wildlife by laws completed and approved.	Targeted WMAs, WD, Technical reports	
2.1.3 Economic Instruments of general scope for environmental policy formulated (Division of Environment)	2.1.3.1 Determine appropriate Economic Instruments (a) Identify potential Economic Instruments of general scope; (b) Define the scope of each Economic Instrument; (c) Prepare thematic issues for each economic instrument; (d) Conduct consultative meetings on thematic issues; (e) Draft Economic Instruments; (f) Undertake sectoral consultative workshops on Economic Instruments; (g) Review drafts of Economic Instruments; (h) Conduct national workshops to consider drafts of the Economic Instruments; (j) Finalize drafting of the Economic Instruments;	Economic Instruments identified and vetted with Government, private sector and civil society Economic Instruments drafted by July 2002	Instruments accepted and put into place	Appropriate instruments can be identified and implemented. Support will be available from public sector institutions and private sector

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.1.3 Economic Instruments of general scope for environmental policy formulated (Division of Environment) (cont.)	2.1.3.2 Facilitate approval of Economic Instruments	Economic Instruments approved by parliament by September 2002		
	2.1.3.3 Produce copies of Economic Instruments (English version);	1000 copies of Economic instruments (English version) produced by September 2002		
	2.1.3.4 Disseminate the Economic Instruments (English version)	Economic Instruments disseminated to districts, villages and stakeholders by July 2003		
2.1.4 Economic Instruments for Environmental Policy Implementation Operationalised (Department of Environment)	2.1.4.1. Translating Economic instruments into Kiswahili	Economic Instruments translated into Kiswahili by September 2002		
	2.1.4.2. Producing copies of Economic Instruments (Kiswahili version)	1000 copies of (Kiswahili version) Economic instruments produced by December 2002		
	2.1.4.3. Disseminating Economic Instruments to local Authorities and other stakeholders	# Of Districts and villages adopting and applying Economic instruments by July 2003		
2.1.5 Policy and Decision makers Sensitized and Knowledge base Improved (Wildlife Division and Department of Environment)	2.1.5.1. Prepare and distribute targeted flyers and pamphlets (3000 copies) on WMAs	# Flyers and pamphlets distributed by March 2003	Technical reports	
	2.1.5.2. Conduct two seminars/workshops for MPs and PSs during parliament session (350 people) on WMA	2 Workshops for MPs and PSs held	Technical reports	Time allocated for workshops
	2.1.5.3. Conduct training seminars on WMA for District Authorities to cover all regions	Training seminars for District authorities held	Technical reports	
	2.1.5.4. Prepare and distribute WMA user friendly manuals	WMA user friendly manuals prepared and distributed by March 2003	Technical reports & WD	
	2.1.5.5. Raise awareness of Parliamentary Committee on Environment and other Members of Parliament on environment and economic instruments	1 awareness raising workshop undertaken for the members of Parliament including Parliamentary committee of Environment by December 2002		
	2.1.5.6 Undertake site visits for Parliamentary Committee on Environment to target areas	One visit made by the Parliamentary Committee on Environment to target areas by June 2002		

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.1.5 Policy and Decision makers Sensitized and Knowledge base Improved (WD & Dep. of Env.) (cont.)	2.1.5.7 Undertaking site visits for members of the SO2 Oversight/Steering committee to target areas.	1 Visits for Members of the SO2 Oversight committee to target areas annually	Trip Reports	
	2.1.5.8 Facilitate steering committee meetings	1 Oversight/steering committee meeting held annually	Minutes	
Intermediate Result 2.2 Increased Effectiveness of Institutions that Support Natural Resources Conservation				
2.2.1. District Authorities and Village Government capacity to facilitate the implementation of WPT improved and involvement in environmental management enhanced. (Wildlife Division)	2.2.1.1. Commission a consultant and WD counterpart to design WMAs information format needed by the districts	Consultant engaged and WMA information formats developed by June 2002	Technical reports, WD	
	2.2.1.2. Train DGOs from 50 district with abundant wildlife resources on how to fill-in the information form	Training for DGOs held	Technical reports	
	2.2.1.3. Establish AA and District Environmental Management Committees	Village Environmental Management Committees formed by July 2003	Technical reports	
2.2.2. District Authorities and Village Gov. cap. to facilitate impl. of NEP improved and involvement in env. man. Enhanced (Div. of Env.)	2.2.2.1 Undertake training workshops for local authorities for the formulation of Environmental Management Committees at District and Village levels	1 workshop for District Executive Directors and council chairpersons /mayors undertaken by June 2002 1 workshops for District Planning officers and district natural resources officers undertaken by December 2002	Workshop Report	

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.2.2. District Authorities and Village Gov. cap. to facilitate impl. of NEP improved and involvement in env. man. Enhanced (Div. of Env.) (cont.)	2.2.2.2. Produce the following workshop materials (Swahili version): National Environment Policy, Land use Planning Manual, By-laws Preparation Manual, Environmental Impact Assessment Teaching Manual and Environmental Economics Teaching Manual	300 copies for each type of workshop material produced and disseminated during workshop by September 2002 # of districts and villages adopting Land Use Planning, By-laws, EIA training manuals and Environmental Economics guidelines and fully involved in environmental management by July 2003	Materials Produced and available for Dissemination Independent visits to districts and villages	
	2.2.2.3. Back up in retooling Environment Management Committees (at village level) in 4 selected districts.	# of district and villages with Environmental Management Committee in place and functioning by July 2003	Independent visits to districts and villages	
	2.2.2.4. Conduct awareness raising workshops/seminars to environmental management committees in the selected districts where such committees have been formed.	1 workshop conducted in each of the selected districts by June 2003	Workshop reports	
2.2.3. Institutional Capacity Improved	2.2.3.1 Train DoE support staff in basic computer skills	10 DoE staff trained in basic computer skills by December 2002	Training certificates	
	2.2.3.2. Purchase of computers and other workshop equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 desk top a and 1 laptop computers purchased by June 2002 • One digital projectors purchased by June 2002 • One Overhead projector purchased by June 2002 • Three Flip chart boards purchased by June 2002 	Review of inventory	

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.2.3. Institutional Capacity Improved (cont.)	2.2.3.3 Facilitate communication with the SOT Chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly subscription and service charges for the SOT-chairman's cell phone paid for during this period • Annual subscription fee for SOT-chairman's internet connection paid for during this period • Local insurance for 2 DoE SO2 programme vehicles paid for during this period • SOT-chairman able to convene and attend SOT meetings during this period 	Receipts	
	2.2.3.4. Improve DoE environmental data bank storage and management	Website designed and established, with back-up and anti-virus application update installed by September 2002	Internet check Number of hits	
2.2.4. Comprehensive Wildlife Development Established	2.2.4.1. Identify resource and systems issues that the process needs to address. 2.2.4.2. Organize divisions in strategic planning process 2.2.4.3. Facilitate the process.	Comprehensive Wildlife Development programme in place by December 2002.	Review of Plan	Wildlife Division will readily adopt development
Intermediate Result 2.4: Community Based Conservation Regimes Functioning in Target Areas				
2.4.1: Current CBC pilot areas attain WMA status (Wildlife Division)	2.4.1.1 Assist CBC pilot areas to initiate the process of establishing WMAs (I) Fill-in the WMA information data sheet (ii) Facilitate drafting of constitution for AAs	WMAs in CBC pilot areas	Technical reports	Partners will cooperate
	2.4.1.2 Facilitate formation of AAs through sensitization of local communities in pilot areas	Sensitization workshop held by June 2003	Technical reports	Partners will cooperate

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.4.1: Current CBC pilot areas attain WMA status (Wildlife Division) (cont.)	2.4.1.3. Assist in the preparation of 10 GMPs and in the process train 3 AA staff from each WMA on principles of preparing WMA management plans	10 GMPs prepared and training held by June 2003	Technical reports	Partners will cooperate
	2.4.1.4. Engage a consultant to prepare a syllabus for training AA staff	AA staff training syllabus prepared by June 2002	Technical reports	Partners will cooperate
2.4.2. Awareness for New WMAs raised (Wildlife Division)	2.4.2.1. Facilitate establishment of WMAs (i) Assess resources in the WMAs and fill-in information data sheet (ii) Conduct awareness meetings directed to villages (iii) Support preparation of land-use plans (iv) Support preparation of GMPs for WMAs (v) Facilitate communities to prepare AAs constitutions	Process to establish new WMAs and activities preparing the communities to establish WMA completed by July 2003	Technical reports, WD	
2.4.3: Functioning AAs in place (Wildlife Division)	2.4.3.1. Develop CBC implementation program (i) Conduct stakeholders consultative workshop (ii) Facilitate task force to prepare the program	CBC implementation program prepared by March 2003	Technical reports, WD	
	2.4.3.2. Facilitate exchange of information through networking between actors and among AAs (i) Hold 3 WD stakeholders' annual meetings (approximately 120 participants per meeting) (ii) Hold AAs annual meetings. 2 such meetings after WMA regulations have been passed. (approximately 80 participants in the first year, 100 in the second year (iii) Launch quarterly inter-AA newsletter (iv) Publish regular articles and features in the news media on AA events	Meetings held, AA News letter and AA articles published by July 2003	Technical reports	
	2.4.3.3. Undertake 2 natural resources inventories in WMAs in two years interval	WMAs' Natural Resource Inventories undertaken	Technical reports	
	2.4.3.4. Train all established AAs to set animal quotas and other business skill for their WMAs	AA training on animals quota ad business skills held	Technical reports	

Results (cont.)	Activities (cont.)	Indicator (cont.)	Means of verification (cont.)	Assumption (cont.)
2.4.4. Enhanced information coverage about community conservation issues and policies (Department of Environment)	2.4.4.1 Translate the National Conservation Strategies and Action Plans such as the National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification; the National Climate Change Action Plan (NAP) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) into abridged Kiswahili versions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification translated into abridged Kiswahili version by March 2003 • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) translated into abridged Kiswahili version by March 2003 • National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) translated into abridged Kiswahili version by March 2003 	Review documentation	
	2.4.4.2. Production of Kiswahili versions of the National Conservation Strategies and Action Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 copies of the NAP-Desertification produced by July 2003 • 10,000 copies of NAP-Climate change produced by July 2003 • 10,000 copies of NBSAP produced by July 2003 	Review documentation	
	2.4.4.3 Disseminate translated Kiswahili versions of the National Conservation strategies to sectors, districts, villages and other stakeholders	# of copies of the abridged Kiswahili version of the national conservation strategies disseminated to Local Authorities, Private sector, NGOs and CBOs by July 2003	Review documentation	

Revised Work Plan
WWF Capacity Building for Environmental and Wildlife Policy Implementation Project in Tanzania
(‘Policy Implementation Project’)

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Activities	FY 02			FY 03				FY 04		Responsible
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2.1.5.4 Prepare and distribute WMA user friendly manuals										WD & WWF/TPO
2.1.5.5 Raise awareness of Parliamentary Committee on Environment and other members of the Parliament on environment and economic instruments										WWF TPO & DOE
2.1.5.6 Undertake site visits for Parliamentary Committee on Environment to target areas										WWF TPO & DOE
2.1.5.7 Undertake site visits for members of the SO2 Oversight Committee to target areas										WWF TPO & DOE
2.1.5.8 Facilitate Oversight Committee meetings										WWF TPO & DOE
IR. 2.2: Increased Effectiveness of Institutions that Support Natural Resources Conservation										
2.2.1 District Authorities and Village Government Capacity to facilitate the implementation of WPT improved and involvement in environmental management enhanced										
2.2.1.1 Commission a consultant and WD counterpart to design information format for WMAs needed by the districts										WD & WWF/TPO
2.2.1.2 Train DGOs from 50 districts with abundant wildlife resources on how to fill in the information form										WD & WWF/TPO
2.2.1.3 Establish and support District Environmental Management Committees										WD & WWF/TPO

2.2.2 District Authorities and Village Government Capacity to facilitate the implementation of NEP improved and involvement in environmental management enhanced

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